

Decatur Daily Republican.

NO. 59

VOL. VII.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

(F. D. McNEIL, Attorney-at-Law.
Professional services given to all kinds of collectors.
Money to loan on real estate.
May 8, 1878—dawt.)

J. N. RANDALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Offices—Northwest corner of North Main
and Monroe streets. You won't see the like elsewhere.
April 25, 1878—dawt.)

D. J. M. BLYTHE,
DENTIST.

Office in Opera Block, over H. B. Lewis' grocery store. *Resident.* *Resident.* *Resident.* *Resident.* *Resident.* *Resident.* April 26, 1878—dawt.)

J. V. WEBB,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And Solicitor in Chancery, Decatur, Illinois.
Offices, 21 South Main Street—Upstairs.
April 18, 1878—dawt.)

H. A. CURTIN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

No. 25 North Main street, Decatur, Illinois.—
Collections & Specialty.
Bartholomew—Patterson & Burrows, Inc.
J. W. Miller & Co., druggists, who have
National Bank Building, where you can get
J. W. Miller & Co., druggists, Linn
Hardware Co., P. P. Lytle, Furniture
Dec. 14, 1877—dawt.)

F. RANK W. HAINES,
BILL POSTER, NOTARY.

AGENT SMITH'S OCEAN LINER,
may be found in Inquiry of the Express Company.

S. J. BENNETT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Successor to Dr. J. W. Root, Decatur, Illinois.
Offices Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.
No. 10 West Main Street, Decatur, Illinois.
J. W. Root, M. D., physician, Decatur, Illinois.
Josiah M. Clegg.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Offices the Decatur National Bank. Special
attention to matters in Probate and Chancery
Court, Ills. April 9, 1878—dawt.)

R. C. DAWKINS & CUNNINGHAM,
DENTISTS.

Offices over Hasker, Hammer & Co.'s Bank
Building, Decatur, Illinois.

A. H. BROWNE & SMALL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Offices No. 8 East Main Street, up stairs. Decatur, Illinois.
Special attention given to Obstetrics and Gynecology.
J. W. Root, M. D., physician, Decatur, Illinois.
Maxwell & Walker.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

and Notaries Public. Deeds, Mortgages, and
all kinds of contracts written, drawn, and
notarized at time and place convenient, on farm prop-
erty in Illinois and adjoining counties. All
work in manner and time. Let me do one
last favor for you.

B. BURN & PARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Offices No. 1 East Main Street, up stairs. Decatur, Illinois.
April 27, 1878—dawt.)

J. BROWN & TAFT,
Attorneys-at-Law,

Offices 20 North Water street, over Poston's
Hardware Store, Decatur, Ill. Collections
and business promptly attended to.
J. B. Brown & Taft.

P. H. SPARKS, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST.

Offer new Pad Room, Decatur, Ill. All calls
promptly responded to in the city or country,
day or night. Call on Franklin street, first
door on right of Isaac Shellabarger.
June 16, 1878—dawt.)

R. A. N. WALTE,
DENTIST.

Offices Barber's Drug Store, East Main
Street, Decatur, Ill. April 26, 1878—dawt.)

T. K. HOWITT,
DENTIST.

Offers his professional services to the people of
Decatur, Ill. All calls promptly responded to.
H. C. Mulligan's grocery store, Second and
Market streets, Decatur, Illinois.

H. A. FABER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

and the northeast corner of the Old Square, Ill.
The office formerly occupied by R. G. Marion.
Also over W. C. Armstrong's Drug Store.
June 18, 1878—dawt.)

E. L. LEADBETTER & J. C. HOLLOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Offices over Howell & Hammars' Grocery Store.
July 2, 1878—dawt.)

A. BROWNE BURN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

Offices in Capitol Block, over Wagner's Law
Store, Merchant street. August 1, 1878—dawt.)

I. A. BROWNE BURN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Offices over Hasker's Drug Store, Decatur
Illinois. April 14, 1878—dawt.)

H. F. ORRISON,
Veterinary Surgeon

Professional calls made at any hour during the
day or night. Office at Hasker's Drug Store.
August 1, 1878—dawt.)

TEAS.—The claimant in the world's
finest tea, imported from Ceylon, is now
offered to the public. This tea is
wonderfully superior to any other tea
we have ever seen. It is the best American Tea
in the world. Price of a pound, \$1.00 per lb.

W. H. SHELLABARGER,
Partnership.

Mrs. E. B. AUGUST AND MR. W. C.
McNEIL, partners to
E. S. AUGUST & CO.,
will continue the business of the late E. B.
August at the same rooms, on the
WEST SIDE OF THE OLD SQUARE.
Feb. 14, 1878—dawt.)

MARBLE HALL. SPRING TRADE!

SAMPLE HATS!

A VERY LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED,
MEN'S AND BOYS' STYLES

which will be Sold at Retail at **MARBLE HALL Wholesale Prices.** Call
us if you want to get the **CHEAPEST HAT** Ever Sold in Decatur.—
We have also just received our **SPRING STOCK** of

BOYS' & YOUTH'S

CLOTHING

of which we have an **Endless Variety**, and will sell at prices Lower than
EVER BEFORE THE WAR. Our Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

In Full and Complete, and will be SOLD at **VERY LOW PRICES.** A
Large Stock of

LAUNDRIED AND UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS!

NECKWEAR OF ALL KINDS,

Underwear and Furnishing Goods

Of Every Variety and Price, **ALI, NEW** and of the **LATEST STYLES.**

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

Stocked with New and Choice Styles of Price Goods, which will be made up to
order in the Latest Style, and

FITS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. R. RACE & CO.

March 22, 1878—dawt.)

AT THE

WATER STREET

Hardware Store!

YOU WILL FIND GOOD

COAL OIL STOVES!

AT REDUCED PRICES;

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN TOOLS

Spades and Shovels,

Nails, Glass, &c.

And a Full Stock of Pew and Cheap

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

—Also, the —

BEST COAL AND WOOD

Cook Stoves

and Ranges

In the Market.

Call and examine for yourselves.

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

April 14, 1878—dawt.)

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Flour is Giving Splen-
did Satisfaction.

Leave your orders at their Flour Store, cor-
ner of Water and Prairie streets.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Best White Wheat Pastry, \$2.00 per cwt.
Choice Extra Family, 275 "

200 "

175 "

150 "

125 "

100 "

75 "

50 "

35 "

25 "

15 "

10 "

5 "

2.5 "

1.5 "

1.0 "

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The Republican voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Macon, Piatt and Vermilion, are requested to appoint delegates to attend a convention of said district, to be held at Champaign city, Illinois, on

Tuesday, July 2, 1878.

At 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative in Congress for said district, to be voted for at the election to be held in November next, and for the transcription of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate for every 200 and fraction of 200 votes cast for the geographical congressional election in 1876, which will entitle the respective counties in the said Fourteenth congressional district, to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Champaign 11 Delegates.

Douglas 11 Delegates.

H. W. MAGAN, Secy.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the court-house in Decatur, on

Thursday, June 20th, 1878,

at 2 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes: To select eight delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in Springfield June 22d; to select eight delegates to represent this county in the Congressional Convention of the 14th district, to be held at Champaign city July 2d; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate for each 500 and fraction of 500 votes cast for the geographical congressional election in 1876, which

will entitle the respective counties in the said Fourteenth congressional district, to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Champaign 11 Delegates.

Douglas 11 Delegates.

GEO. SCHOOOGH, Chairman.

By order of the County Central Committee
JOHN A. BAXTER, Chairman

THE DEMOCRATIC NINE-MILE.

The so called "Prohibition" State Convention has met, served the purposes for which it was created, and adjourned. It was not a success, numerically considered, but it did all that it was intended to do—it nominated a ticket that nobody expects can come within a thousand miles of being elected, but that can be used by its real owners, the Democratic fugitives, as trading capital upon which to score Bourbon ascendancy in the legislature and in Congress. This real purpose of the men who controlled the convention was so patent that he who could not see it must be blind indeed. Some of the speakers even boasted of this aspect of the case. Dr. Breanaman, of Freeport, who proclaimed himself a Democrat, said yesterday afternoon in a speech to the convention that it was not their expectation to succeed, "but," said he, "we can beat the dominant party." The meeting at the court house last night was addressed by three Democrats—Post of Belleville, Pages of Jerseyville and Stoughton of Amherst—and by one Republican, Gen. Powell of Belleville, who might have been writing the mystic "P. M." after his name had it not been for Republican opposition. The prominent part taken in the convention by our own Post, who has all the while talked against political action upon the part of the temperance people, is, to say the least, significant, and shows the general tendency of the movement. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent man can fail to see that the whole drift of the movement, so far as its political aspect is concerned, sets in the direction of the Democratic party. Some enthusiastic people may not believe that this is true, but time will tell.

At some future time we shall call more particular attention to the reasons why the convention was held in Decatur, and why a Decatur man was placed on the ticket. When that is shown the clew of the Democratic party will be made still more palpable to the understanding.

Can anybody tell the meaning of the "fraud" resolutions adopted by the Democratic side-show yesterday?

It would not take much of a mathematician to count all the votes that will be cast in Macon county, by non-informed Democratic affiliations, for the ticket nominated yesterday.

It is a noticeable fact that the delegates who yesterday chucked over the possibility of "beating the dominant party" comes from the county in which resides the Democratic candidate for state treasurer.

For George Clegg—Dwelling house with four rooms, on Marquette street, three doors west of Broadway. Occupant of L. N. Grant, with Hays & Bartholomew.

June 6—*det.*

A fresh invoice of Black, silk of superior make, imported expressly for us, which will be paid at prices to such times.

Lewis & Sonnen.

March 14—*det.*

THE CONVENTION.

Nominations and Resolutions.

Report of the Prohibition State Convention yesterday closed with the announcement of the nominations made. The following is the platform adopted.

THE PLATFORM.
First.—The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society. An amendment of the national constitution to render this prohibitory measure universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

Second.—The abolition of class privileges in the government and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religion, creed, property or sex.

Third.—We demand that all legislation should be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each person, as nearly as possible, the just reward of his own labor, and we denounce all lawlessness, violence and fraud, that refuses submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot.

Fourth.—The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, property and every form of money and property and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

Fifth.—The abolition of those foul engines, polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace and happiness of home by simple and efficient means.

Sixth.—The introduction into all treaties, agreements negotiated with foreign governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

Seventh.—The abolition of executive and legislative extravagance and the election of honest, Vice President, United States Senator, and all civil officers, so far as practicable, by the direct voice of the people.

Eighth.—The prevention of preventing a repetition of the disgraceful presidential module of 1877.

Ninth.—The money of the nation whether of metal or of paper, should be issued exclusively and directly by the government and be made equally a full legal tender for all debts, duties and tax due the United States, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin.

Tenth.—That the removal of the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, imposed by the traffic in intoxicating drink, will, in our judgment, emancipate labor, and thus practically promote labor reform.

Eleventh.—The reduction of the salaries of public officers to just ratio with the decline of wages and market prices. The abolition of sinecures, unnecessary offices and official fees and perquisites. The practice of strict economy in the government expenses, and a free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public trust.

The following resolutions had been previously introduced by J. H. Wilson, of Freeport, and carried amid applause.

Whereas, The honored chairman of this convention, Dr. J. F. Simpson was, at the late gubernatorial election, a candidate for Governor of the state of Illinois and therefore.

Whereas, There is evidence in existence to-day that through fraud in various counties in the state he was defrauded out of the office of Governor, to which we believe the people of the state elected him; therefore.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this convention to memorialize the next session of the state legislature to appoint a committee to investigate, having power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That we do not concur in any revolutionary measures or to effect the title of the present incumbent of that office, but simply desire to investigate and expose fraud.

After the adoption of the platform the candidates were presented to the convention, and both made brief speeches. The following are the remarks of Mr. Conin:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention:

I had no intimation until one day this week that my name would be presented before this convention for any position. I have certainly not spoken a single word upon the subject to any one unless whereupon I have discouraged all I could, even have my name placed before the convention of such intelligent citizens, enraged in such a high and holy cause.

I certainly feel profoundly thankful to you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on me in nominating me as the candidate of the Prohibition party of the State of Illinois for the responsible office of state treasurer. I accept the nomination at your hands, pledging you I shall do all in my power for the success of the ticket.

The question of state organization was next discussed, and the following resolution adopted.

Resolved, That this convention recommend a thorough organization of the state of Illinois, and that the Prohibitionists in every county and district in the state are advised to call county and district conventions at an early day and proceed to take steps for the nomination of Prohibition candidates for every office, county, legislative and congressional, to be filled by the voters of the state at the coming election.

The convention afterwards nominated candidates for supreme and appellate court clerkships, two of the latter being taken from the ticket of the "Nationals." This completed the work of the convention, and it adjourned.

In a recent gambling case in New York a German saloon-keeper testified to this effect: "Yess, day blayed cards by my blace. Didn't goant how many times, for bymone it vot my best pessons; und ov da saloon pessons eet a respectable pessons eet eet a respectable pessons yet so long dae dae man not ou in da pessons keep himself respectable as pessons. Yess, I regalit dat day blayed cards; but I didn't doe dat day vot game day blayed. I don't know vot poker out. I told you de tress. I didn't see no money by de tress. Von a gamblor van cup coffee, oder beestien; I don't ax him something vot he do's do. Of day blayed poker for money, you better ax dem."

For Frank Clegg—Dwelling house with four rooms, on Marquette street, three doors west of Broadway. Occupant of L. N. Grant, with Hays & Bartholomew.

June 6—*det.*

A fresh invoice of Black, silk of superior make, imported expressly for us, which will be paid at prices to such times.

Lewis & Sonnen.

March 14—*det.*

IN A BAD WAY.

Col. George Borodoff, of the Champaign Guards, has been visiting Washington, and we have hereforo copied extracts from his letters to his paper, but the last one shows the pernicious effects which Washington life has upon the unsophisticated western editor—provided he be at the same time a somewhat susceptible widower. This last letter of the Champaign colonel is nearly five columns in length, and fully three-fourths of it is devoted to widow. The following is a specimen:

THE PLATFORM.
First.—The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and traffic of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society. An amendment of the national constitution to render this prohibitory measure universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

Second.—The abolition of class privileges in the government and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religion, creed, property or sex.

Third.—We demand that all legislation should be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each person, as nearly as possible, the just reward of his own labor, and we denounce all lawlessness, violence and fraud, that refuses submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot.

Fourth.—The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, property and every form of money and property and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising schemes of gambling and lotteries.

Fifth.—The abolition of those foul engines, polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace and happiness of home by simple and efficient means.

Sixth.—The introduction into all treaties, agreements negotiated with foreign governments of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

Seventh.—The prevention of preventing a repetition of the disgraceful presidential module of 1877.

Eighth.—The money of the nation whether of metal or of paper, should be issued exclusively and directly by the government and be made equally a full legal tender for all debts, duties and tax due the United States, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin.

Ninth.—That the removal of the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, imposed by the traffic in intoxicating drink, will, in our judgment, emancipate labor, and thus practically promote labor reform.

Tenth.—The reduction of the salaries of public officers to just ratio with the decline of wages and market prices. The abolition of sinecures, unnecessary offices and official fees and perquisites. The practice of strict economy in the government expenses, and a free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public trust.

Eleventh.—The prevention of exposing a

large sum of the money of the nation to the risk of loss by the failure of the bank of which it is a part.

Twelfth.—The abolition of the office of state treasurer, and the appointment of a state auditor.

Thirteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Fourteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Fifteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Sixteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Seventeenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Eighteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Nineteenth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twentieth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-first.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-second.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-third.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-fourth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-fifth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-sixth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-seventh.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-eighth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Twenty-ninth.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

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Thirty-three.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-four.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-five.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-six.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-seven.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-eight.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Thirty-nine.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-one.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-two.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-three.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-four.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-five.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-six.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-seven.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-eight.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-nine.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

Forty-*ten*.—The abolition of the office of state auditor, and the appointment of a state comptroller.

The Republican voters of the Fourteenth Congressional District, embracing the counties of Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Macon, Piatt and Vermilion, are requested to appoint delegates to attend a convention of said district, to be held at Champaign city, Illinois, on

Tuesday, July 2, 1878.

At 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative in Congress for said district, to be voted for at the election to be held in November next, and for the nomination of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate for every 400 and fraction of 400 votes cast for presidential candidates in 1876, which will entitle the respective counties in the said fourteenth congressional district to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Champaign 11
Coles 11
Douglas 11
Macon 11
Piatt 11
Vermilion 11

H. W. MAGAN, Secy.
JOHN BOBOOGH, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the court-house in Decatur, on

Tuesday, June 26th, 1878,

at 1 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes: To select eight delegates to represent that county in the State Convention to be held to Springfield June 26th; to select eight delegates to represent this county in the Congressional Convention of the 14th district, to be held at Champaign city July 2d; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate for each city and fraction 25 votes cast for Republcan Presidential Electors in 1876. Under this basis the several townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates respectively:

Decatur—1st district, 6; 2nd district, 6; 3rd district, 8; 4th district, 4; Austin, 2; Blue Mound, 2; Friends Creek, 3; Hickory, 2; Harrietta, 2; Illinois, 2; Long Creek, 2; Illinois, 1; Marcus & Mt. Zion, 2; Macon, 4; Niangua, 2; Oakley, 2; Pleasant View, 2; Wheatfield, 2; Whittemore, 2—total, 41.

By order of the County Central Committee.

JNO. A. BAUM, Chairman.

THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE-SHOW.

The so called "Prohibition" State Convention has met, served the purposes for which it was created, and adjourned. It was not a success, numerically considered, but it did all that it was intended to do—it nominated a ticket that nobody expects can come within a thousand miles of being elected, but that can be used by its real owners, the Democratic fugitives, as trading capital upon which to secure Bourbon ascendancy in the legislature and in Congress. This real purpose of the men who controlled the convention was so patent that he who could not see it must be blind indeed. Some of the speakers even boasted of this aspect of the case. Dr. Breman, of Freeport, who proclaimed himself a Democrat, said yesterday afternoon in a speech to the convention that it was not their expectation to succeed, "but," said he, "we can beat the dominant party." The meeting at the court house last night was addressed by three Democrats—Post of Belleville, Pages of Jerseyville and Stoughton of Amherst—and by one Republican, Gen. Powell of Belleville, who might have been writing the mystic "P. M." after his name had it not been for Republians opposition. The prominent part taken in the convention by our own Post, who has all the while talked against political action upon the part of the temperance people, is, to say the least, significant, and shows the general tendency of the movement. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent man can fail to see that the whole drift of the movement, so far as its political aspect is concerned, sets in the direction of the Democratic party. Some enthusiastic people may not believe that this is true, but time will tell.

At some future time we shall call more particular attention to the reasons why the convention was held in Decatur, and why a Decatur man was placed on the ticket. When that is shown the clearest proof of the Democratic party will be made still more palpable to the understanding.

Can anybody tell the meaning of the "fixed" resolutions adopted by the Democratic side-show yesterday?

It would not take much of a mathematician to count all the votes that will be cast in Macon county, by men of former Democratic affiliations, for the ticket nominated yesterday.

It is a noticeable fact that the delegate who yesterday checked over the possibility of "fixing" the dominant party comes from the county in which resides the Democratic candidate for state treasurer.

For Doug Camp—Dwelling house with four rooms, on Market street, three doors west of Broadway. Asking of J. N. Camp, with Hays & Bartholomew.

June 4—41st.

A French Inveterie of Black, silk or superfine mink, imported expressly for us, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Lurex & Associates.

March 14—41st.

THE CONVENTION.

Nominations and Resolutions.

Report of the Prohibition State Convention yesterday closed with the announcement of the nominations made. The following is the platform adopted

THE PLATFORM.

First.—The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society. An amendment of the national constitution to render this prohibitory measure universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

Second.—The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the government and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religion, creed, property or sex.

Third.—We demand that all legislation should be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each person, as nearly as possible, the just reward of his own labor, and we denounce all lawlessness, violence and fraud, that refuse submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot.

Fourth.—The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, produce and every form of money and property and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising purposes of gambling and lottery.

Fifth.—The abolition of those foul exactions, polygamy and the social evil, and the protection of the purity, peace and happiness of home by simple and efficient legislation.

Sixth.—The introduction into all treatises, hereafter negotiated with foreign governments, of a provision for the amicable settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

Seventh.—The abolition of executive and legislative patronage and the election of Presidents, Vice Presidents, United States Senators and all civil officers, as far as practicable, by the direct voice of the people.

Eighth.—It is the imperative duty of the present congress, as speedily as possible, to provide some sure means of preventing a repetition of the disgraceful presidential election of 1877.

Ninth.—The money of the nation, whether of metal or paper, should be issued exclusively and directly by the government and be made available a legal tender for debts, due and tax due the United States, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts specifically made payable in coin.

Tenth.—That the removal of the burden of moral, physical, pecuniary and social impediment by the traffic in intoxicating drinks, is the imperative duty of the present congress, and a free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public trust.

The following resolutions had been previously introduced by J. H. Wilson, of Freeport, and carried amid applause of the audience in the legislature and in Congress. This real purpose of the men who controlled the convention was so patent that he who could not see it must be blind indeed. Some of the speakers even boasted of this aspect of the case. Dr. Breman, of Freeport, who proclaimed himself a Democrat, said yesterday afternoon in a speech to the convention that it was not their expectation to succeed, "but," said he, "we can beat the dominant party."

The meeting at the court house last night was addressed by three Democrats—Post of Belleville, Pages of Jerseyville and Stoughton of Amherst—and by one Republican, Gen. Powell of Belleville, who might have been writing the mystic "P. M." after his name had it not been for Republians opposition. The prominent part taken in the convention by our own Post, who has all the while talked against political action upon the part of the temperance people, is, to say the least, significant, and shows the general tendency of the movement. Indeed, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent man can fail to see that the whole drift of the movement, so far as its political aspect is concerned, sets in the direction of the Democratic party. Some enthusiastic people may not believe that this is true, but time will tell.

The question of state organization was next discussed, and the following resolution adopted.

Resolved, That this convention recommend a thorough organization of the state of Illinois, and that the Prohibitionists in every county and district in the state are advised to call county and district conventions at an early day and proceed to take steps for the nomination of Prohibition candidates for every office, county, legislative and congressional to be filled, by the voters of the state at the coming election.

After the adoption of the platform the candidates were presented to the convention, and both made brief speeches. The following are the remarks of Mr. Gorin:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: I had no intimation until one day this week that my name would be presented before this convention for any position—I have certainly not spoken a single word upon the subject to any one unless when spoken to first. I have discouraged all I could over the presenting of my name, not that I do not regard it highly honorable, to even have my name placed before a convention of well-informed gentlemen, engaged in a high and noble cause, but certainly feel profoundly thankful to you gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on me in nominating me as the candidate of the Prohibition party of the State of Illinois for the responsible office of state treasurer. I accept the nomination at your hands, pledging you I shall do all in my power for the success of the ticket.

Mr. BEN HARRISON acknowledges the needs of the profession for material for the dissecting room, and makes the point that inasmuch as there are so many students and professors devoted to science, they can set a glorious example to others by setting the bodies of members of their own families, as far as they die off—their wives, mothers, sisters, brothers, fathers, and children." The proposition is a very reasonable one, and would be adopted no doubt if the profession were not disengaged in "never

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The convention afterwards nominated candidates for supreme and appellate court clerkships, two of the latter being taken from the ticket of the "Nationalos." This completed the work of the convention, and it adjourned.

In a recent gambling case in New York a German saloon-keeper testified to this effect: "Yankee, day bleday cards by my blimp. Didn't goant how many times, for byssome it was not my poons; and ov da poons poons es a respectable poons est ova a respectable poons yesot so long dae de man dot es in da poons keep himself responsible at da poons. Yanke, I regalit dot day bleday cards; but I didn't an doo vome day bleday. I don't know yet poker es. I told you de froot. I didn't see no money to de froot. Von a gammon vant cup coffee, other beofit. I don't ax him something else he do't. Of day bleday cards for money, you better ax dem."

On What Figures!—Choice sheet music, for 2, 3 and ten cents per copy, full size pages, at Locke's Music Parlor.

May 25—41st.

IN A BAD WAY

Col. George Borodoff, of the Champaign Guards, has been visiting Washington, and we have therefore copied extracts from his letters to this paper, but the last one shows the pernicious effects which Washington life has upon the unsophisticated western editor—provided he be at the same time a somewhat susceptible widower. This last letter of the Champaign colonel is nearly five columns in length, and fully three-fourths of it is devoted to widow. The following is a specimen:

THE PLATFORM.

First.—The legal prohibition in the District of Columbia, the Territories and in every other place subject to the laws of Congress, of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages, as high crimes against society.

An amendment of the national constitution to render this prohibitory measure universal and permanent, and the adoption of treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the importation and exportation of all alcoholic beverages.

Second.—The abolition of class legislation and of special privileges in the government and the adoption of equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religion, creed, property or sex.

Third.—We demand that all legislation should be so enacted and so administered as to secure to each person, as nearly as possible, the just reward of his own labor, and we denounce all lawlessness, violence and fraud, that refuse submission to the will of the people honestly expressed through the ballot.

Fourth.—The suppression by law of lotteries and gambling in gold, stocks, produce and every form of money and property and the penal inhibition of the use of the public mails for advertising purposes of gambling and lottery.

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TELEGRAPHIC

MORE REVELATIONS.

How the Democrats Tried to Buy a Louisiana Elector.

Judge Levissree's Story.

THE VALUE OF A VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The investigation into the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds was continued today.

Mr. Cox, of the committee, said that he had received from Stanley Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and James E. Anderson, which the clerk read. The letters appeared in Anderson's previous testimony, with the exception of one dated April 23, wherein Anderson resigned all claims upon the administration, requesting of Mr. Matthews to secure for him a friend in the office of the North American newspaper, to whom a sum worth \$1,000 to \$1,400 per annum in the Philadelphia custom house.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee request the attorney general to prosecute for a violation of the law in the matter of the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds."

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The Daily Republican

We are surprised to announce that Mr. McLaughlin has sold his "World," subject to the action of the Illinois County convention.

Illinois Republican: Please remember my name as candidate for re-election to the office of editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Republican*.

We are indebted to you, P. J. Block, for a vigorous defense of the action of the Democratic county convention.

CITY DISCUSSION.

For Young Men's Wear.—A new issue of the custom-made Scotch and Charlot Canners' Suite, equal to merchant tailoring, in fit, trimming and style, at bottom prices.

B. Sennett, the Best Clothier.

June 1-dif

Now at the B. B. for 50 and 40 cent goods, 12 Merchant Street.

Don't forget that Young Brothers receive fresh vegetables and fruit every morning.

Go to Bishop & Stoy's for the neatest wall paper in the market.

O my! what a splendid cigar the Telephane, and yet Armstrong sells it for only five cents.

McNamee's bread is highly complimented by all who have tried it. A supply always on hand at the Union Bakery.

For a first-class dinner go to "Morris's," 24 E. Main St.

June 1-dif

Pens Drums, medicines, chemicals, and toilet articles, at reduced prices, at Linn's.

Hon. Senator, Alumni Reunion at the Grenadiers' Armory this evening. Those who hold cards of invitation may feel confident of a good time if they attend, as doubtless most of them will.

Six spring stock of boots and shoes, at Barber & Baker's.

April 19-dif

H. B.—Grand Opening of the 50-Cent Store Saturday, next door to Mr. Chermang's dry goods store.

Ladies' Braude Shoes, at Barber & Baker's.

April 19-dif

A good job is being done by the street supervisor and his force in leveling up and putting in order West Main street, which has been in a bad condition, and we understand that the work of improving streets is to be carried forward as fast as consistent with the resources of the city.

We hear from Friends Creek that much of the corn in that township has already been cultivated, but in the low lands there remains some planting to be done. It is thought that corn planted now will come up very quick, and by the first or middle of July will not be much behind that which is already out of the ground.

Ice Cream, Soda Water and Lemonade, the best in the city, at June 1-dif

"Maurer."

Temperance Magazine To-morrow.—There will be a temperance mass meeting at the court house this evening, which will be addressed by gentlemen from abroad, who have been in attendance upon the convention which closed last evening. There are several very able speakers, and the temperance people propose to press them into the service while they are on the ground.

The 9th. Louis Race.—In the Garneau cup race at St. Louis, yesterday, "Harkaway," owned by Samuel Powers, of Decatur, and W. Buckley, of Lincoln, bore away the prize, winning the race in 1:48 and 1:49, being the fastest time on record with the same weight.

MARRIED.

By Justice Ira B. Curtis, at his office, June 5th, 1878, Mr. John H. Kinney to Miss Dora N. Niven, both of this city.

Grand Opening.—The B. B. or 50-Cent Store will open to-morrow. 12 Merchant street.

Attention, Booksellers.—No. 1.—There will be a regular property meeting of this company this (Wednesday) evening, at headquarters, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Business of importance to be transacted.

J. M. ENNEMAN, Sec'y.

Erie Kuykendall, Foreman.

Address to Business Men.—Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of the Rock River Conference, will address the business men of this city at the First M. E. Church, on Sabbath evening next, on the subject of temperance, commencing at 8 o'clock. Every business man in the city is invited to be present. Mr. Stoughton is a speaker of fine talents, and all should hear him.

Lost.—A check on the Decatur National Bank for \$4, payable to Daniel Merriam or bearer, signed by George Priest & Co. Payment has been stopped on same.

Brooks Examinations.—The several ward schools had their examinations today. But few parents were in attendance, and so far as we have been able to learn, the examinations were highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. The thoroughness with which the teachers have done their work during the term was very clearly displayed, and we hope placed nothing but good things in regard to the success of our schools during the past year.

This afternoon, the term and the school year close, and it is gratifying to all the friends of education that as good a showing has been made.

The high an estimate cannot be placed upon good schools, and we think it is true that no city is more highly favored in this regard than our own. As the teachers close up the work of the year they will certainly have the sincere thanks of those who are interested in our schools for the fidelity they have shown.

COMMENCEMENT.

Eleventh Annual Exercises of the Decatur High School.

High school commencement always calls out a large audience, but we doubt if many spectators ever before crowded into many rooms within its walls as on last evening. The people began flocking there as early as six o'clock, and long before the hour fixed for the opening of the exercises every nook and corner of the building was packed full, and hundreds of later comers could not even get inside the door. The exercises began promptly on time, in accordance with the programme which appeared in our issue of yesterday. We give below brief synopsis of each essay and oration, and only regret that lack of space prevents us from publishing each and every one entire.

The musical part of the programme was most excellent, especially the Latin chorus, Lambeth's "Louds Song," which was almost faultless, and the German solo by Miss Rosalie, "Lied der Natur," with flute obligato by Prof. Wilkinson.

We shall not attempt to speak of the tasteful dresses of the young ladies of the graduating class, nor of the showers of bouquets which greeted each one. The dresses were all pretty, and the bouquets were dispensed with a lavishness never before equalled.

On the stage, in addition to the graduating class and the teachers of the high school, were the officiating clergymen of the evening, the members of the board of education, and Hon. W. K. Sullivan, President of the Chicago Board of Education, who happened to be in the city, and was present as an invited guest.

The following is a synopsis of the essays and orations:

The salutatory was by Mr. Charles H. Dennis, in which the salutations of the class were tendered to the school board, teachers, and the friends of education; and it was supplemented by an oration on "Books," which was devoted to setting forth the importance of books. Books are a glass in which men's thoughts are reflected. It was a glad day for the world when books were made the vehicles of thought. Through them we become acquainted with great men, and get the benefit of their ideas. The time will never come when we will have no further use for books.

Then came an essay on "Waiting," by Miss Sarah Bristol. Everything in nature is waiting. Winter waits for spring to unknot his icy grasp upon vegetation. Spring waits for summer, and so on. Everybody is waiting. The mother waits for the development of intelligence in her child. The child waits for the mother's care. In youth we wait for the realization of hopes cherished in regard to coming years. In manhood we wait for old age, and in old age men wait for death. Politicians wait for the results of great campaigns, and every man waits for some longed for good to be realized in the future.

The essay on "Death Scenes from Dickens," by Miss Laura Fulton, was the next on the programme. Death has been regarded as an evil to be greatly feared. Dickens' death scenes were calculated to correct this idea, and they throw around the deathbed scene so much of tenderness and love on the part of ministering ones, and of hope and peace on the part of the dying, that fear is dispelled, and the dying heart is relieved of its gloom.

"Where Shall I Write My Name?" was the title of the next essay, which was by Miss Gussie Hill. In life's journey all should have aspirations to rise to the highest possible attainments. All men write their names as they pass on, and the ambition should be to write them where they may be read with pleasure by surviving friends when we are gone. Those now leaving school should resolve to write their names high on the scroll that bears the record of good deeds.

The next essay on the programme discussed "Modern Inventions," and was by Miss Carrie Spangler. This production set forth the achievements of science in subjecting the elements and everything in nature to the service of man. Steam as a propelling power was of comparatively recent date, and the ingenuity of the human mind will continue the work of invention, so that the next hundred years will be as prolific of new discoveries as has been the past century.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," was the theme of the next essay, of which Miss Laura Montgomery was the author. There are two ways in life, and the concern of all should be to choose the right way. The right way is a way of light, peace and honor. The wrong way is dark and dangerous. Men who do right are fearless, while those who do wrong shrink from observation through fear. Life is not mean, but is grand and glorious to all who take the right course.

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COMMENCEMENT.

human attainments. As a rule it will be succeeded.

An oration on the "Old and New in Politics," was next delivered by Mr. Hester T. Baldwin, in which politics were said to be the science of government, and the old and the new in politics were illustrated by a comparison of governments now with what they were centuries ago. The oration noted the progress that had been made in the direction of good government within the last two centuries, showing how much better is the new than the old.

Music—German Solo, by Miss Meta Battiger, with flute obligato, by Prof. D. G. Wilkinson.

"An essay on 'Sparks,'" by Miss Clara E. Stowe, was next in order. Sparks are little things, but powerful for good or evil. A spark from an engine fires a building and spreads destruction through a city. A spark kindles the fire on the hearthstone, and thus becomes a minister of comfort. Sparks of intelligence have produced light which has been a guide to us in all our ways.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company be respectfully tendered to the company Central Railroad and their agent, Mr. C. O. Johnson, for forwarding the freight on our new horse cart.

Resolved, That the thanks of the company be respectfully tendered to Messrs. Moeller, Weems, Bunn and Prescott for their services at our entertainment May 30; also to Mr. James A. Barney for his valuable services as stage manager; also to Mr. John Dempsey, Frank Lemley, F. W. Wismer, George Downing and DeWitt Syford for their efforts to make the entertainment a success.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the city papers.

Net receipts, \$33.35.

COURT.

May Term, A. D. 1878.

VIRGILY, JUNE 7.

On the opening of court this morning

the case of *The People vs. Thomas Burns*, which has been on trial since Wednesday,

was resumed, and will be likely to occupy

most if not all of the day.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of Rescue hose company No. 1, Thursday evening

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also to Mr. John Dempsey, Frank Lemley, F. W. Wismer, George Downing and DeWitt Syford for their efforts to make the entertainment a success.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the city papers.

Net receipts, \$33.35.

PERSONAL.

Mr. M. B. Thomas, wife and child, who have been visiting in Ohio for the last few weeks, returned this morning.

WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

TO CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Kokuk.

To and from all Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

And running the Longer Thoroughfares between the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and New York, Boston, and all other points in the North, connecting passengers who travel by the WABASH FAST LINE!

To reach the principal cities in the West and West many hours in advance of other lines. No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Joseph and Atchison, Wichita and Denver.

Toledo and Indianapolis.

Each train of this line is fully equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Workings' Latest Improved Air Brake, and Miller's Pneumatic and Compressed Air devices, accident proof.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Stations:

At 10 A.M.

GOING WEST

No. 1 Through Express 10:00 A.M.

2 Post Mail 2:00 P.M.

No. 2 Light Express 10:45 A.M.

3 Atlantic Express 11:00 A.M.

4 Accommodation 11:15 A.M.

The following Freight trains will carry passengers with tickets

Giving Back 10:15 A.M. in

Going West

St. Louis Division.

Arrive.

No. 1 Through Express 10:20 P.M.

44 Atlantic Express 11:30 P.M.

46 Accommodation 11:45 P.M.

47 Train, General Pass, and Ticket Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

K. Hanwood, Agent, Decatur.

FOR THE

North and Northwest.

PEKIN, LINCOLN AND

DECATUR RAILWAY.

Take this Line for

BURLINGTON, COUNCIL BLUFFS,

Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Rock Island, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Paul, Minneapolis, and all points North and Northwest. Connections made in Peoria in Union Depot, for all points South, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Wisconsin. For Through Tickets and further information, see K. HARWOOD, Agent, Union Depot, Decatur, Ill.

TIME TABLE.

DECATUR AND PEORIA SHORT LINE

Night Past Day Past Day

Express In & Out Mail Jan. 10th & Mail Leave.

Arrive.

4:00 A.M. Decatur, Ill. 4:45 P.M. 10:00 A.M.

5:00 " " Mt. Pleasant 5:45 " "

6:00 " " Lincoln 6:45 " "

6:45 " " Peoria 7:45 " "

7:00 " " 8:45 " "

7:45 " " 9:45 " "

8:00 " " 10:45 " "

8:45 " " 11:45 " "

9:00 " " 12:45 " "

9:45 " " 1:45 " "

10:00 " " 2:45 " "

10:45 " " 3:45 " "

11:00 " " 4:45 " "

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WABASH

FAST MAIL ROUTE

TO ST. LOUIS - 424 MILES

HANNIBAL - 465 "

QUINCY - 476 "

KEDOKUK - 489 "

Connellsville, Penn.

St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal and Kedokuk.

To and from all Points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,

Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota,

and the Western Territories.

And serving the Longest Thoroughfares between the Missouri River and all points in New York, Boston, and all cities and towns in New England, connecting passengers who travel by the Wabash Fast Line!

To reach the principal cities in the West and West many hours in advance of other trains. No change of cars between stations. No change of cars between stations, and between Toledo and Kansas City (100 miles).

All Express Freight cars are fully equipped with Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, Woolworth's Latest Improvement, A. J. Smith's Improved Dining Car, rendering a service second to none.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Stations:

Main Line - GOING WEST

No. 1 Through Express 1:40 a. m.

2 Fast Line 4:00 p. m.

3 Fast Mail 5:00 p. m.

GOING EAST

No. 2 Lightning Express 10:45 a. m.

3 Lightning Express 11:30 a. m.

4 Accommodation 12:45 p. m.

5 The following Freight train will carry passengers with tickets

Going East 10:15 a. m.

Going West 11:15 a. m.

St. Louis Division - GOING WEST

No. 1 Through Express 1:40 a. m.

2 Fast Line 4:00 p. m.

3 Fast Mail 5:00 p. m.

ARRIVE.

No. 2 Lightning Express 10:45 a. m.

4 Accommodation 11:30 a. m.

5 ANDREW, Gen'l Mgr., Trips.

6 T. T. TURNER, General Passager and Ticket Agent, Toledo.

K. HARWOOD, Agent, Decatur.

FOR THE

North and Northwest.

PEKIN, LINCOLN AND

DECATUR RAILWAY.

Take this Line for

BURLINGTON, COUNCIL BLUFFS,

Omaha, Councilbluff, Davenport, Rock Island, LaSalle, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all points made to Peoria via Union Depot; for all points in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

For Through Tickets and further information, apply in

K. HARWOOD, Agent, Union Depot, Decatur, Ill.

TIME-TABLE.

DECATUR AND PEORIA SHORT LINE

Night Fast

Express Day Rx 1870. Fast Day Express & Mail Jan. 18th & 25th.

Arrive.

Leave.

Arrive.

Leave.